The World's Fair of the Nineteenth Century.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 20.]

The subject of the classification of the articles in the building of the exhibition, is one which has occupied a considerable degree of attention on the part of the commissioners. The principle which will, we believe, guide the commissioners in this very important branch of their duties, will be that of arranging the productions of each country is distinct nations; as it has been found that anyting like a perfect system of classification, according to the nature of the articles themselves, would be impracticeable in the short period within which it would necessarily have to be completed. One half of the building will be occupied with the productions of the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies, and the other by the productions of foreign countries. The principle of exhibiting the articles in "nations" will not apply to machinery in motion, it having been considered advisable to exhibit the whole of the articles requiring either steam or water power together.

The commissioners have already announced that they will be prepared to receive all articles intended for the exhibition, that may be sent on or after the list of February next, and that they will continue to receive the same until the let of March inclusive, after which date it has been decided that no further goods can be received. Rules and regulations have just been issued for the information of foreign commissioners and colonial committees, with respect to the reception of articles at the building in Hyde Park. Among these regulations are the following:—

1 All articles and packages must be delivered at the building with the freight, carriage, porterage, and all charges and dues whatever, paid upon them.

1 All articles and packages must be delivered at the building with the freight, carriage, porterage, and all charges and dues whatever, paid upon them.
2 All articles and packages must be delivered at the entrances at the south side of the building, appointed to receive only foreign and colonial productions.
3. Every article sent separately, and every package, must be legibly marked with the name of the foreign country or colony of which they are the produce or manufacture, and, as far as practicable, with the name of the schibitor or enhibitors.

4. The following is the form of address, &c., which the executive committee suggest should be adopted when practicable.

**You have Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851.

**From [state Country and Exhibition of 1851.

**From [state Country and Exhibition of 1851.

**So. It is requested that every foreign commission and celenial committees will cause to be prepared and forwarded to the executive committee two copies of a list or invoice, giving such description in the English lenguage, of every article as the exhibitor wishes to appear in the catalogue. Forms, in which it is suggested that the information for the catalogue shall be made out, are herewith transmitted.

6. Cfficers of the commission will assist in unloading the articles and packages at the building and taking the same to ertain places appointed in the building. In the first instance, the productions of each country must be brought into one spot, to enable the officers of her Majesty's customs to examine them and the officers of the commission to examine them and the officers of the commission to examine them and the officers of the commission to ascertain the nature, built, etc.

7. When the articles of each country are thus deposited in the place assigned to them, the commissioners

her Majesty's customs to examine them and the officers of the commission to ascertain the nature, built ato.

7. When the articles of each country are thus deposited in the place assigned to them, the commissioners and agents appointed by foreign commissioners or colonial committees, or the exhibitors, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange all articles. In the case of foreign and colonial productions, as they must be necessarily unpacked for a considerable time before they are finally arranged for exhibition, the Executive Committee suggest that the consignees or agents should be authorised to provide proper temporary coverings to protect the articles from dust, etc.; and in the case of machinery and polished goods, make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from dust, etc.

8. All pucking cases, etc., must be removed by the sgonts, exhibitors, etc., as soon as they receive orders from the executive to do so. Packing cases not removed within six days after notice has been given, will be sold by the Executive Committee, and the proceeds applied to the funds of the exhibition.

9. To prevent loss, miscarriage, or mislaying, it is requested that articles, or packing cases containing them, which occupy less bulk than two cubic feet, may not be sent separately, but that packages under such size, containing, as far as possible, the same classes of articles, shall be transmitted in combination.

10. Every exhibitor, or his agent, or servant, will be provided with a ticket to enable him to pass into the building, to uspack and arrange the articles, at such times as the Executive Committee may consider advisable, which ticket he will be called upon to produce on entrace.

By order of her Majesty's Commissioners.

on entrace.

By order of her Majesty's Commissioners,
(Signed)

Dec. 5. Secretary to the Executive Committee

(Signed)

M. DigBY WYATT,

Dec. 5. Secretary to the Executive Committee.

It is also highly important for foreign and colonial exhibitors to be fully acquainted with the following decisions of the commissioners, with respect to the admission of their productions:

70. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsower they may belong, or wheresover they may belong or wheresover they may be can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the ranction of the central authority of the country of which they are the produce. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate to such central authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations which may, from time to time, be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All srticles forwarded by such central authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and provided, also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the central authority in each country from which they come; and provided, also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the central authority in each country from the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that these which are sent are such as sixily represent the industry of their fellow-country manufacture.

71. Har Majesty's Commissioners will consider that

are such as sairly represent the industry of their fellox-countrymen.

71. Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the central authority in each case which is stated to be so by the government of its country. Having once been put is communication with a central autho-rity in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and un-authorized individuals; and should any such be ad-dressed to them, they can only refer it to the central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

72. The Commissioners do not insist upon strices helps in all cases actually forwarded by the central

72 The Commissioners do not insist upon articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the central authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement, but it is indepensable that the sanction of such authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorising the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question.

55. Colonial and foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such articles which may be found subject to duty as bonded goods; and her Majesty's Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851 will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

DECORATIONS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Owen Jones read a paper on "The Decorations proposed for the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park." His observations were on the mode of painting the interior of the great exhibition building. He said, as the specimen already exhibited there has excited some attention from professional heathers and the same attention exhibition building. He said, as the specimen already exhibited there has excited some attention from professional brethren, and, in some quarters, met with very severe censure, I will lay before you the motives which guided me in the selection of the mode of coloring proposed, and explain the principles in carrying out that system in detail. No one can, in this world, hope to obtain the universal acceptance of his views on any subject, more especially on one so unsettled amongst us as decoration. What pleases in eperson, will be distasteful to another. We are only now beginning to shake off the trammels in which the last age of universal whitewashing has left us. Everything but pure white was considered universally, and still is considered by many, as wanting in good taste. The evidences of color on the monuments of Greece were, as we all know, at first stoutly denied, and then supposed to be the works of after barbarous ages. Men were reluctant to give up their long cherished idea of the white marble of the Parthenon and the simplicity of its forms, and refused to regard it as a building colored in every part, and covered with a most elaborate system of ornamentation.

It is not necessary for me to describe the build-

refused to regard it as a building colored in every part, and covered with a most elaborate system of ornamentation.

It is not necessary for me to describe the building, the painting of which we are now about to discuss. The very nature of the material of which this building is mainly constructed, viz., fron, requires that it should be painted. On what principle shall we do this? Should we be justified in adopting a simple that of white or stone color, the usual method of painting iron? Now, it must be borne in mind that this building will be covered on the south ride, and over the whole of the roof, with canvass, so that there can be but little light and shade. The myriads of similar lines, therefore, of which the building is composed, falling one before the other, would lose all distinctness, and would in fact form one dull cloud overlanging the exhibition. A line of columns, as even now may be seen at the building, would present the effect of a white wall, and it would be impossible, in the distance, to distinguish one column from another. This mode of painting would have the further disadvantage of rendering the building totally unconnected with the various objects it is destined to hold. Should the building be painted of a dark color, like the roof of some of our railway stations? This, equally with the white method, would present one mass of indistinctness. The relief of the cast fron would disappear; each column and girder would present to the eye but a flat silouette. Let us now consider the building painted with some pale neutral tint—dull green or buil. In doing this we should be perfectly safe, provided the colors were not too pale to be indistinct, or so dark as sensibly to affect the eye. Yet how tame and monotonous would be the result. It would be necessary that this tint, whatever we might choose, should be of such a subdued neutral character as to avoid a difficulty well known to mounters of drawing; and painters of picture galleries, viz, that in proportion as you incline to any shade of color as you incline to any shade of color, in that exact proportion you injure or destroy those objects it is intended to relieve, which may have similar colors. We are now brought to the consideration of the only other well-defined system which presents itself, viz, particuloring. This, I conceive, if successfully carried out, would bring the building and its contents into one perfect harmony; it would him early out one of the copycie for which time car

hibition was formed, viz., that of promoting the union of fine arts with manufactures. It would be an experiment on an immense scale, which, if successful, would tend to dispel the prejudices of those whose eyes are yet unformed to color, to develope the imperfect appreciations of others, and save this country from the reproach which foreign visiters, more educated in this particular than ourselves, would not fail to make were the building otherwise painted; it would everywhere bring out the construction of the building, which, as I said before, would appear higher, longer, and more solid. To produce this result it is essential not to make a mistake—parti-coloring may become the most vulgar, as it may be the most beautiful of objects. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed with great caution, to calculate the effect of every step, not to be misled by the appearance of any one portion of the building; but to bear in mind always the effect the building will have when complete and furnished. I have not shrunk from treading a path beset with so many difficulties, and I willingly appear before you this evening to meet your criticisms, and to weigh any opinions which the experience of my brother architects may suggest. (Cheers) If we examine the remains of the architecture of the ancients we shall find everywhere that in the early periods the prevailing colors used in decoration were the "primaries," blue, red, and yellow—the "secondaries" appearing very sparingly. We find this equally in the remains of Nineveh. Central America, of Egypt, and Greece, and throughout the earlier civilizations generally. We find also everywhere that as time wore on, the secondary colors invaded the dominion of the primaries. Blue and red were supplanted by green and purple. In Egypt, in the temples built by the Plolomies the greens and purples take their places. In those of the Roman period, colors are still further degraded to a dull and incongraous muddiness. In the Greek temples, as far as we can gather from the few remains of colors

generally, we have green constantly appearing side by side with red, where blue would have been used in earher times.

It is equally true of the works of the middle ages. In the early manuscripts and stained glass, though other colors were not excluded, yet the primaries were chiefly used; whilst, in later times, we have every variety of shade and tint, and rarely with equal success. It would seem, either that the human mind, ever seeking for change, became weary of the simple harmonies which the primaries afforded, and sought more complicated effects from the secondaries and tertiaries, or probably it arose from the decline of art, and the incapacity of the artist, who, unable to deal with the primary colors in their pure state, took refuge in the secondaries and tertiaries, where error in the balance of color was less fatal, although to produce a perfect harmony with the secondaries and tertiaries is no doubt much more difficult. Amongst modern examples of the use of color, we may cite the Royal Chapel of Munich, in which blue, red, and gold form the principal harmonies, as far superior to the other churches of the same city, in which the secondary and tertiary colors prevail. At Paris, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, decidedly the mest perfect specimen of modern decoration in any country, the colors are blue, red, and gold, separated by white; this church contrasts admirably with the decorations of St. Denis, St. Germain des Pres, and other churches of Paris, in which the secondaries and tertiaries prevail. When the secondary colors were used in the best periods in conjunction with the primaries, they were general-

rated by white; this church contrasts admirably with the decorations of St. Denis, St. Germain des Pres, and other churches of Paris, in which the secondary colors were used in the best periods in conjunction with the primaries, they were generally confined to the lower parts of the building, following, in this, nature, who uses for her flowers the primaries, and reserves the secondaries for her leaves and stalks.

In the decoration of the exhibition building, I therefore propose to use the colors blue, red, and yellow, in such relative quantities as to neutralize or destroy each other; thus no one color will be dominant, or faigue the eye, and all the exhibited objects will assist and be assisted by the colors of the building itself. In house decoration we occasionally find a run upon one color; we have a green room, a pink room, and a red room, &c. It would obviously be unwise to adopt any one color for this building, where the contents will be of all imagnable hues, from white to black. Discarding, on the other hand, the perfect neutral white, as unfit for the occasion, we naturally adopt blue, red, and yellow, in or near the neutral proportions of eight, five, and three; but to avoid any harsh antagonism of the primary colors when in contact, or any undesired complimentary secondaries arising from the immediate proximity of the primaries, I propose in all cases to interpose a line of white between them, which will soften them and give them their true value. It is well known that if blue and red come tegether without the interposition of white, they will each become tinged with the complimentary color of the other: thus the red would become slightly orange, and the blue slightly green. As all colored bodies reflect some white rays, the white in juxtaposition, by its superior force, extanguishes these white rays, and we see the colors purer, at the same tine that the white becomes lightly orange, and the blue slightly green. As all colored bodies reflect some white rays, the white it is placed, thus further h

to each other.

Mr Field, in his admirable works on color, has

Mir Field, in his admirator works on context as shown, by direct experiment, that white light consists of blue, red, and yellow, neutralizing each other in the proportions of \$5, 5, and \$3. It will readily be seen that the nearer we can arrive at this state of neutrality, the more harmonious and light-giving will a building become; and an examination of the most perfect specimens of harmonious coloring of the ancients will show that this proportion has generally obtained—that is to say that there has been as much blue as the yellow and red put together. Thus the light and the shade are made to balance each other. Of course we cannot, in decorating buildings, always command the exact proportions of colored surface we require, but the balance of colors can always be obtained by a change in the colors themselves: thus, if the surfaces to be covered should give too much pellow, we should make the red more crimson and the blue more puryle—that is, we should take the yellow and of this account in which we had too much blue we should make the yellow more orange and the red more searlet. A practised eye will as readily do this as a man may tune a musical instrument. It is here that ceience abandons the artist, who must trust to his own perceptions, cultivated by repeated trials and failures. In the present instance I must do this in the presence of the world at large. In ordinary cases the architect may shut up his building till it is complete. Here the public will watch every step from the first to the last. On this account i invite you to suspend your judgment, and beg of those who have already seen the specimen at the building. or who my see the work in its progress, to banish constantly from their mads the objects by which it is now surrounded. It is evident to all that a yellow and blue color will appear very differently when seen with a carpet or other hangings for a back ground, to what it does now with a back ground of deal boards, and a foreground. The yellow and blue color will appear very differently when se

tion, or prove wholly unworthy of the great occa-The reading of the paper was followed by con-iderable applause.

The Currentities of Jenny Lind's Reception 1a America.

[From the London Times, Dre. 14.]

The Americase have begun to moraize upon their own sensibilities. After receiving a pogular songstress with a depth of enthusiasm hitherto considered peculiar either to lovalty or devotion, they have turned to analyzing their sentiments by the aid of European commentaires, and have pronounced a deliberate judgment on the late display. They presented Jenay Lind with 804 poetical welcomes (one of which she was expected to sing herself), a monster bouquet of perfumed flowers, carried by 16 yeung ladies, and a very substantial specimen of what they term the "aimighty dollar." What they die besides in respect of deputations and addresses, we need hardly repeat; but it now becomes our duty to state, that by way either of correcting their idolatry or varying their catertainments they have "had ber up' before a police court. "The Nightingale" has been literally "lynched"—that is to say, she has been tried and examined by a judge of that identical name, though the reports of the transaction are at present so imperfect that it is hard to say whether the suit represented any some fide issue, or wheirer the whole thing was a speculation on the part of the plaintiffs for getting a grantious exhibition out of "Barman's singing bird." We suspect the most correct version of the story will be suggested by the latter hypothesis.

It seems that two of the subordinate vocalists engaged for the concerts conceived themselves defrauded of their proper salaries, wheretope that young lady with a subpona. We sincerely trust that many of our readers may he so wholly inexperienced in the forms of litigation, as to learn now, for the first time, that the service of these legal documents consists in exhibiting the original missive of the court, and tendering a true copy thereof to the individual unfortunately concerned. The Americans have not yet quite cast off these chicaneries of traditional routine, though they are in a fair way of doing so, and th

Judge came down to shake hands with her, and she departed in the midst of an enthusiastic crowd, the case of "Milner v. Loder" being left to take care of itself.

We are rather surprised that the action was not contrived as for a breach of promise, which would have made the occasion far more interesting; but it served its turn, and gave the popular excitement an agreeable variety. Perhaps, indeed, Barnum himself was at the bottom of it, for it begins to be more and more generally acknowledged that this eminently:gifted speculator is the entire and exclusive founder of Jenny Lind's transatlantic fame; nor is there much doubt entertained of his competence to provide another novely equally stimulating, when this has passed away. Barnum absolutely formed and tutored the minds of his countrymen to his own purposes; he furnished them with all their ideas beforehand; he created the mania before even it object was visible, and he did this, so economically withal, that he actually turned to profit what would, with ordinary mertals, have been the expenses of his speculation. Instead of advertising his protege, he made the newspapers pay him for intelligence which he had taught the public to demand; he sold to an hotel-keeper the privilege of entertaining himself and the lady; he received money from an upholstererer for the right of furnishing her apartments, and counted all services rendered to him as advantages well worth the purchase of any clever tradesman. He knew, in fact, that notonety was everything with his countrymen, and that there was no advertising van in the universe equal to Jenny Lind's carriage.

It is painful to think of what this greatness must come to. We are touching on a mysterious and perhaps unfathornable subject, but we believe nothing is known of the fate which awaited Mr. Barnum's former prodigices. Where is the woolly horse? Where is the woolly horse is the referred. The writer in questio

which we have reterred. The writer in question, who speaks with the experience of an eye witness, calmly argues that his countrymen are constitutionally prone to "unity of ideas." "They carried the constitutionally prome to be says, "the whole present to one class of sensations." They can only take in one thing at a time, and they require the periodical production of an idol to revive their natural sensibility. What this idol may be signifies very little. Jenny Lind's actual voice goes for nothing at all; in fact, it is acknowledged, in the very words which we employed ourselves, that "if she had croaked like a raven or howled like a hyena, public opinion would have pronounced her performance superior to the music of the spheres."

We can only say to this that it must be a very fine thing to be an American idol, and it is extremely unfortunate that our countryman, Mr. George Thompson, did not put himself into Barnum's hands at first going out. With a due exercise of that gentleman's ingenuity he might have been reared, in some character or other, as a successor to Jenny Lind, instead of being huated about from town to town like a runaway negro. ho speaks with the experience of an eye

from town to town like a runaway negro.

The Basts of the Dresden Conferences. The following is a literal translation of this im-portant document—the basis of the conference to be held at Dresden:

For more than ten years, the necessity and the For more than ten years, the necessity and the wish of a thorough reform of the constitution of the German Diet have manifested themselves universally in Germany. It has been generally acknowledged and painfully felt, by true patriots, that the administrative power of the Diet, as constituted by the treaties of 1815, responded very sparingly to the wants of Germany, both internally and externally; that it did not unite closely enough the German States together; that it did not provide for the common welfare with sufficient vigor; that it did not represent Germany abroad in so efficacious and worthy a manner as the mental and material powers of united Germany and her antecedents demanded.

The individual governments of the German Diet have bitterly felt these deficiencies, and eagerly

dents demanded.

The individual governments of the German Diet have bitterly felt these deficiencies, and eagerly joined in the expressed wish for a revision of the constitution of the Diet. Various attempts, however, to that effect have proved abortive, in consequence of the magnitude and the multiplicity of the propositions for the creation of new and sufficing institutions. The partial reason of these failures was, that the constitution of 1815 offered a small handle for operating organic reforms, but the principle reason was that the consequences of the insufficiency of that constitution had not made itself practically manifest by experience.

The events of 1818 have completely altered the case. It is not necessary to revert here to the little will displayed then by the Diet to oppose the then threatening storm, and to afford protection to the individual States; it became virtually extract, the fundamental principles of the Diet were shaken, and the state of distraction which still continues in Germany then drew its commencement. The measures resorted to since then, to cure that distraction, have not met with success.

the German governments, ministerial conferences.

the German governments, ministerial conferences, in common, appear well suited, having been successfully resorted to formerly in similar cases.

In concert with the Austrian government, we therefore address a request to all German governments to send their representatives to Dresden, with full powers, not later than the 23d of December of the present year, that the conferences may be opened there without delay, and with maintenance of the fundamental principle that the German Diet is indissoluble, to submit a revision and amelioration of its fundamental laws to the common consideration.

We entertain the firm conviction that a union will result from these conferences, from which the interests of all will derive a powerful and competent representation, the common welfare of the country receive a wholesome developement, and reinvigorated Germany assume, among European States, a position responding to its importance, thus giving satisfaction to the just desires of the nation, without preventing the free and individual action of the separate members of the Diet, according to their own necessities.

The results of the consultation will then, by the consent of all the members of the Diet, to whom in their unity in common will be entrusted the organization and developement of the constitution of the Diet, receive their solemn sanction, and be made officially public by the administrative power (to be), as organic law of the Diet.

His Majesty the King, my gracious master, has commanded me to address this invitation from the above-named conferences to (name of government), to which I add the expression of the confident hope that the united German governments will acknowledge herein the honest wish to behold the distracted affairs of Germany reorganised and firmly and legally settled on an amicable footing by the usual conventional means or mutual confidence and amicable agreement, and that all the members of the Diet will voluntarily hold forth their hands with similar federal and friendly sentiments.

For the Safety Va

Berlin, Dec. 12, 1850.

memoers of the Diet will voluntary notal form their hands with similar federal and friendly sentiments.

Berlin, Dec. 12, 1850.

The Safety Valve of the United States.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

If we were to take the people of the United States at their word, and accept as accurate their own description of their own condition, we should at once assert that a dissolution of the Union was about immediately to take place. The storm of words now raging between the South and the North, between the manufacturing and the agricultural interests, between the slaveholders and the abolitionsts—the fierceness of the language emplayed, the violent and warnke threats in which all parties indulge, would undoubtedly induce any one not acquainted with the habits of a people accustomed to live under and respect constitutional forms, to believe that a continuance of peace in the United States was impossible. But with such a people talking and writing, big words are, in fact, their constitutional safety valve. Grumbling with the government, disputing violently with opposing parties, giving all the world to understand that they are themselves a most dangerous set to be trifled with—all this is but a part, and fortunately a small part, in the result of the life and manners of a self-governed community. The rush and the roar appear to unaccustomed ears very terrible; the initiated, however, smile, and feel assured that no real mischief will happen, so long as these means of letting off the extra heat of the public emotions are allowed to be freely employed by the nation at large.

There nevertheless are symptoms attending the present commotion in the United States somewhat different in their character from those which attend the ordinary explosions of popular discontent and quarrel. The manifestation of hostile feelings is not now confined to individuals in their private capacity. It is not even large classes, or public meetings, or subordinate bodies in the State, by whom the existing strife is carried on. The State legislat

lets. Let us absolve ourselves as soon as possible from all dependence on our Northern brethren. Their respect for us is the dictate of interest, and not of feeling. Our resources, agricultural, industrial, commercial, are almost incalculable. Our cotton, raw and manufactured, would give us as much of the commerce of the world as interest or avarice could desire. We can grow and manufacture wool to an unlimited extent, and our iron, coal, marble, and lime are quite sufficient to supply the demand of the Western hemisphere. Let us avail ourselves of our exhaustless resources. To this end, we should abstain as far as possible from the use of Northern manufactures. Let us have our own carriage maketa-shoemakers, clethiers, hatters, &c. Let us give a preference to our merchants who are dimporters or who purchase their goods in our southern cities of the importers. Let our merchants become importers and exporters, and cur people discourage the employment of Northern shipping. To carry out these suggestions we should endesvor to effect such modifications of the revenue and narigation laws as make discrimination prejudicial to the South; and the legislation of this state, so far as the constitution will permit, must favor the enterprise.

This is not a proposal of an ordnary character. It may, indeed, be the language of a resh man, one of violant prejudices; but rash, violent and prejudiced fhough he may be, he would hardly speak in such a manner were he not addressing himself to large numbers of his countrymen who strongly sympathize with him. He seems, indeed, confidently to expect that the Legislature will adopt the policy he suggests, and that they will endeavor by law to shut out the produce of the Northern States, and to support the citizens of Alabama in every attempt to counteract the constitutional powers of the Congress, which has long favored the Northern manufacturers at the expense of the Southern producers. So long as there was harmony in the

tempt to counteract the constitutional powers of the Congress, which has long favored the Northern manufacturers at the expense of the Southern producers. So long as there was harmony in the Union—so long as there was harmony in the Union—so long as the chief object of every man desiring to be popular was to make the people believe that he was earnestly intent on maintaining unbroken the federal compact, so long the Southern producer of cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar, was content to forego the advantage of a free trade for the benefit which the Northern manufacturer would derive from having an assured market in the South. But now the sacrifice is proposed not merely to an apathetic but angry people. The popular speaker and writer of the South expatiates not merely on the injury and insult inflicted by Northern feelings with respect to the slave question and slave property, but he also followathe consequences of their federal Union with the North into the business of every day life, and proves that a diminution of every material comfort is the universal result of this connexion. The doctrine which England has adopted as the principle of her commercial legislation is seized and commented on—"sell in the dearest, buy in the cheapest market." "Take your cotton to England," says the Governor of Alabama, "and receive your price in the cheap manufactures of that country, in place of buying the dearer and inferior products of the Northern manufactures of that country, in place of buying the dearer and inferior products of the Northern manufactures of that country, in place of buying the dearer and inferior products of the Northern manufactures of that country, in place of buying the dearer and inferior products of the Northern manufactures of that country, in place of buying the dearer and inferior products of the Northern manufacture who insults while he injures, who asks you to make a sacrifice for his benefit, and evinces his gratitode for your compliance by making your to make a sacrifice for his benefit, and evi cells that the constitution had not made itself practically manifest by experience.

The events of ISIS have completely altered the case. It is not necessary to revert here to the little will displayed then by the Diet to oppose the then threatening storm, and to afford protection to the individual States; it became virtually extunct, the fundamental principles of the Diet were shaken, and the state of distraction which still continues in Germany then drew its commencement. The measures resorted to since then, to cure that distraction, have not met with success.

In the presence of all the convulsions under every shape which the affairs of Germany have assumed in the last few years, the Prossing overnerment of the German playe assumed in the last few years, the Prossing overnerments.

Acting on a similar conviction, the Austrian governments.

Acting on a similar conviction, the Austrian government beautical treation to the converse to the converse to the converse to the converse to the finite beautiful to the finite beautiful t

United States. But the moment that a difference of opinion on this vital question arises among men of authority among them, the narrow material interests will gather strength, and present personal considerations may outweigh all which result from a more extended and generous view of national concerns. Thus it will be seen that immediate injustice may be the consequence of a rash pursuit of a really benevolent end, and the direst political calsmity may be inflicted on a people, by those who are, in fact, earnestly seeking to attain an object in the highest degree wise and politic. In other words, an ill-judged endeavor to bring about the great and holy consummation of freedom for the unfortunate negro, may be the cause of strife, separation, war, and misery to those flourishing communities which promise to occupy the wide continent of North America. Cannot prudence attend benevolence, and win freedom for the one race, without, at the same time, inflicting unspeakable calamity on the other?

The Relative Military Force of Austria and

The Relative Military Force of Austria and Prussia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. New YORK, Jan. 7, 1851.

Your London correspondent, of the 20th of December, mentions the force that Russia might be able to bring into action—a force amounting to about 496,000 men and 996 field pieces. Russia has most decidedly a larger force on foot, even now, and I presume he alluded to Prussia. If you think proper, you may insert the following translation from the Cologue Gazette, (Colusche Zeitung.) which is a very reliable source regarding statistics; Austrian Army.

from the Cologne Gazette, (Colusche Zeitung,) which is a very reliable source regarding statistics; Australian Army.

1. Infantry.—58 infantry regiments; 14 frontier regiments; 20 grenadier regiments; 26 battalions riflemen; 7 battalions Emperor's riflemen, (Tyrol); 5 garrison battalions, 76,000 men, recruits from the last call. Regarding the number of men in these regiments, there are 29 Italian and Hungarian regiments, consisting of 3 battalions each; the other 38 have 3 field battalions, one-fourth created since 1845; 1 Landwehr battalion. A battalion consists of 6 companies of 180 privates, or about 200, including officers, with the exception of 2 grenadier battalions of 4 companies each, and the riflemen of 4 companies. The 4th and Landwehr battalions of the Italian and Hungarian regiments are to be formed out of the 76,000 recruits, called since the 7th of November. The frontier regiments consist of 2 and 3 battalions each. Sum total of the Austrian infantry, 380,000 men.

2. Cavatry.—8 regiments cuiressiers, at 6 escadrons each; 6 regiments dragoons, 6 escadrons each; 7 regiments chevaliers, at 8 escadrons each; 11 regiments hussars, as follows: 2 regiments in Italy, 8 escadrons each; 9 regiments of hussars, in course of formation, of 2 and 4 escadrons each. The escadrons amount to 150 horses. Total force of Austrian cavalry, 32,250 men.

3. Artillery.—Each of the 15 corps d'armée has 80 to 88 pieces of cannon—altogether, 1270 to 1300, including rocket cannon, the proportion of cannon to the infantry being 4½ pieces to each 1000 men in the Austrian army, while there are but 3½ pieces to 1000 men in the Prussian army.

PRUSSIAN ARMY.

1. Infantry.—14 battalions guards—each battalion of four companies are each 12 1000 men. 112

men in the Austrian army, while there are but 35 pieces to 1000 men in the Prussian army.

1. Infantry.—14 battalions guards—each battalion of four companies are equal to 1000 men; 112 battalions of the line; 120 battalions Landwehr, 12 call; 36 reaerve battalions. Add to this 9 detachments of pioneers. 50 to 60 battalions of this force are provided with Landnadel muskets. Total amount of Prussian infantry, 450,000 men; therefore exceeding the Austrian 70,000 men.

2. Cavalry.—10 regiments cuirassiers, 4 escadrons each, of 160 horses; 13 hussars, 5 dragoons, 8 lancers; 120 escadrons Landwehr lancers. Sum total of Prussian cavalry, 43,000, beating the Austrians better than 10,000 men.

3. Artillery.—Each of the 9 Prussian corps d'armée contains 96 cannon, making 869 pieces, one-third of which is horse artillery.

This is the relative force of the two powers.

Yours, very respectfully, M. A. H.

Scareity of Copper Coin.

To this editors of the herald.

An article under this head, appeared in Saturday's paper. The information must have been furnished by either a pawnbroker, or a private copper coiner. The pawnbroker complains that he cannot so easily purchase it at 104 or 105 for a dollar, and the local coiner, that he dare not make them as usual.

a specimen of the bad taste but too prevalent in all the writing and speaking our American brethren. On the present occasion, however, the meaner is more systematically insisted on—reasons are given for a formal separation, the means of effecting the additional speaking of the bad served in different parts of the federate commands the tend of proposed are pointed out, and distinctions made between different parts of the federate commands, has mastered the prudence and patriotism of very large sections of the Union. The instance of the sunhappy state of feeling which has produced the greatest effect upon our minds, when constead the preventions of the United States, is the message some time since sent to the Legislature of Alabama by the Governor of that State. Such language is not the result of mere sudden passion. This proposal to prepare for separation is not the outputs of an accidental fit of indignation, but is the result of that concentrated ill whill which takes possession the mind of a wary, cautious, calculating, practical man of the world.

"A threat," says the Governer of Alabama, in its message.

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for parties which I named. He assured me that they did not stamp copper for any one. I gave him a written statement of names and locations of the planchet makers, with other information, which was sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington, and that officer returned it to Prescott Hall, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, with instructions to arrest the coiners, who got the hint and have since been a little more shy in their operations. One of these copper makers got a new machine, made about twelve months since, which would cut out thirty-six hundred dollars in ten hours, which would leave a profit of sixteen-hundred and ninety dollars a day. There are still some planchets made, but I don't know where they are stamped. The great bulk of cents come into the hands of people who sell goods to pedlars, who collect them in small quantities. The ferries and the Harlem Railroad take large quantities. If the contemplated alteration in small currency takes place, old cents will be worth no more than old copper, which will be a loss of about seventy per cent. Although government sanctions their issue, it will not receive them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA, N. Y.—A despatch

Although government sanctions their issue, it will not receive them.

Destructive Fire at Utica, N. Y.—A despatch to the Albany Register, of the 14th inst., from Utica, says:—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, in the upper part of the First Presbyterian Church, which reduced that noble edifice to ruins with terrible rapidity. The steeple was entirely consumed, very soon after the alarm was given. The appearance of the fire, just before the fall of the steeple, was most magnificent; and that fall itself, though it carried sorrow to the hearts of all our citizens, was a brilliant speciacle. The spire fell about half past one, with a tremendous crash, and, though apprehensions had been felt that it would strike some of the neighboring houses, it fell so perpendicularly into Washington street that nothing was touched. The whole interior of the church was consumed, and nothing but the bare walls remain. There was an insurance of \$10,000 on the building, and \$700 on the valuable library of Rev. Mr. Fowler, which had been placed in the study a few days before. The books were saved. A small house adjoining, occupied by the sexton, was destroyed. The heat of the conflagration was so intense that the houses in the vicinity were several times on fire. The First Presbyterian Church in Utica was built about twenty-five years since, at a cost of \$32,000, and, at the time of its crection, surpassed any other church edifice in the interior of the State. It was a building of great size, with a steeple 215 feet in height. The church coatained a large and very superior organ, which was purchased, a few years since, at a cost of about \$45,000.

Death & First Hon. Thomas Spalding.—The

DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS SPALDING.—The venerable Thomas Spalding is no more. He breathed his last calmly ard peacefully on the 4th inst., at the house of his son, Charles Spalding, Eq. When he went to the Georgia Convention, he said he "would go if he died on the road." He has not so died, but he did not live to return again to the island home which he left when he repaired to that convention. The sequel shows plainly that our venerable friend was correctly impressed with the danger to one of his years and feeble health, of such a journey. His remark, when he took his seat as president of the convention, that "it would be a graceful termination of a long life," was prophecy. It was a graceful termination of a life devoted to the honor, the interests, and the dignity of this state, and of the great Union of States.—Saramah (Ga) Republican, Jan. 8.

The Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convention at Syracuse.

[From the Syracuse Journal, Jan 11]

The Convention assembled, and was called to order at 2 o'clock.

The resolution in relation to anti-stavery colleges was laid upon the table, that the following resolution might be introduced:—

Resolved. That it is the duty of "good citisens" to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, even to the taking of life.

Rev. Mr. Loguen, of Syracuse, was glad to welcome an approach to the rightful business of the Convention, as the presentation of the above resolution indicated. He was a fugitive, and would never submit to be carried back into slavery. He wanted to know the views, not only of the abolitionists, but of the whigs and democrats, upon the law; and also their advice as to the course to be pursued in the event of its attempted execution. He wanted to know if they would stand by the fugitive in any emergency, and called upon the Convention to do something that should be felt.

Gerrar Smirn offered the following substitute:—

Recolved, That it is our duty to peril life, liberty and property, in behalf of the fugitive slave, to as great an extent as we would peril them in behalf of ourselves.

After further discussion, the resolution was

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Convention met, and was called to order by the President at half-past six o'clock. RUTORR B. MILLER, of Utica, by permission, in-

NUTURE B. MILLER, of Utica, by permission, in-troduced a series of resolutions declaring that there was "no higher law than the constitution," and, in other respects, decidedly "old hunkerish." The resolution in relation to anti-slavery colleges, reasing as follows, which had been laid on the table at the afternoon session, was taken up for consideration:—

reasing as follows, which had been laid on the table at the afternoon session, was taken up for consideration:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as sound principles and sound teachers are as indispensable in our institutions of learning as our pulpits, we rejoice to know that under the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment, there are already several colleges in our country which are open to colored students and that there are two of those in which colored students and themselves emphatically at home. These are Oberlin College, in Ohio, and Contral College, in New York—in the latter of which there is a colored professor.

An incidental debate arose in connection with the discussion of this resolution. Gerrit Smith could not co-operate with whigs and democrats in their opposition to the Fugitive law, because their connection with the national parties neutralized their good efforts. On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. Poster, and others, extended the hand of fellowship to all willing to enter the field in opposition to the law. They believed in "growth in grace," and could not consider a man alt devil until he was a saint. Mr. Smith's doctrine was, that whigs and democrats could not promote the cause of anti-slavery until they came out from the national parties, and proceeded to defend himself and the herty party from the charges of sectarismism. The Convention should send forth the impression that the whigs and democrats were the greatest opponents of the abolition of slavery. Abby Kelly Foster was willing to fellowship with all who could help on the good cause. She liked to seewing pitching into whig, and democrat into democrat. She believed that the Fugitive law was the pivot upon which slavery was to turn.

A motion to lay upon the table was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

That option of the address speaking about the American religion as being one of the great obstacles to the abolishing of slavery, was loadly objected to.

FOURTH DAY.

stacles to the abolishing of slavery, was loadly objected to.

FOURTH DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met at o'clock on Friday morning.

It seemed that after the adjournment on Thursday night at 12 o'clock, those of the Convention in favor of adopting the address presented by the business committee, called and held another Convention, at which all the doings of the previous Convention up to the time of adjournment, were re-enacted, and the address adopted without essential, if any, modification.

The original Convention, therefore, on Friday morning, not having the address to examine and amend, and not thinking it would be courteous to their late associates to take any action thereon, voted to re-consider certain resolutions affirming the correctness of the positions of the address, and to lay them and the address upon the table.

Several resolutions were then pissed, of which we are able now to give our readers only the following:—

Resolved, That as all of us are liable on any day to

Several resolutions were then pissed, of which we are able now to give our readers only the following:—

Resolved, That as all of us are liable on any day to find ourselves so placed that we must violate our duty to the panting fugitive, or else in some way oppose the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and, in consequence of opposition, subject eurselves to the loss of one thousand dollars, the loss of another thousand by civil process, the expenses of suits and imprisonment for six months; therefore it is the dictate of prudence, as well as of good fellowship in a righteous cause, that we should units ourrelves into an association, in each of our neighborhoods, pleiged to stand by its members in opposing this law, and to share with any of them the psecualary losses they may necessarily incur under the operations of this law.

Resolved, That a Central Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare immediately, and to send throughout the State for signatures, a memorfiel to our Legislature praying them at once to enact a law making it criminal, and punishable as kidnapping would be, for any man, official r not, to take or assist te take any person out of the State as a fugitive from riawery, who has not been proved so to be, by jury trial, or what is understood to be "dus process of law."

Resolved, That this committee appoint a sub-committee, or a committee of other suitable powers to appear before the Leriplature, during their present ses-

SEDUCTION OF A SCHOOL GIRL BY A MARRIED

At half past 12 0 clock, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Seduction of a School Girl by a Married Man—Arrest of the Seductre.—A most aggravated and villanous case of seduction, and subsequent abduction of the victim, has recently come to light in this city, and we are happy to add that the perpetrator is in a position where he can hardly escape punishment, though we doubt if he ever gets his full deserts. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows:—A man named Thomas B. Shaw, about 45 years of age, having a wife and three children, and who has been employed by the city authorities for some time past as the keeper of the Haws School House (having charge of the building.) artfully introduced himselt to a very pretty and confiding young girl, Miss Maria Chadwick, only 15 years old, who attended the school. She is the daughter of John Chadwick, a poor man, but respected for his upright character, and honest, industrious habits. At what particular time Shaw first introduced himself upon the attention of the young girl, is not known; but he evidently set about the work of achieving her ruin at once, and with the coolest deliberation. His connection with the school house afforded him frequent opportunities of meeting her at the opening and close of school hours, and before many weeks Maria suddenly disappeared from her home, and from the school. Search was instituted by the friends of the unfortunate girl, and the fact of her disappearance communicated to the police. At the lapse of several weeks, policeman Warren traced the missing girl to a house in Elliot street, where Shaw had taken board, and lived with her as man and wife. At the close of December, he had taken her away, she telling the family that they were going to live in the country. Application was immediately made by Maria's friends, to the Police Court, for a warrant against Shaw for adultery, or abduction, that he might be arrested, and through that means, if nothing more was done, reclaim the lost girl to her home. The court not deemi

tion of it was as follows:

My Dran Hussans—

I want you to come up or send the trunk and some money before the lst of January, for I want it very much: and if you do not send it soon I will get one that will give it me "rite" away, and take my self for the damage, and be glad to get me at that price. You will let me know in your letter how my folks are, which I "forsaked" for you, and which I am sorry tor.

From your affectionate and loving wife.

Many Avy Stea.

[name at present]

Superscribed Thomas McShea, care of Mr. M.: Names

Superscribed Thomas McShea, care of Mr. McNames, No. 68 Elliot street.

This letter, and some additional facts implicating Shaw with the seduction of the girl, were next day presented to the police justice, and a warrant issued. Shaw was arrested on the 29th December, and waiving an examination in the Police Court, was held in bail of \$1,000 to answer before the Municipal Court. On Saturday last the Grand Jury returned an indictment against him, charging in the first count that he was a lew d and lascivious person, and in the second, adultery with Miss Maria. Chadwick, on the 15th of October last. The interception of the letter was most opportune, as Shaw had made preparations to leave on the very day of his arrest; for l'hiladelphia. Maria is supposed to be in Springfield, and we learn that it is the intention of her friends to endeavor to induce her to return to her deserted home. It is said she is enciente, and that her mind, which is not very strong, his been deeply degraded by the contaminating influence of her seducer. She is a remarkably handame girl, and before her unfortunate acquaintince with Shaw, was considered chaste and virtuous.—

Boston Evening Mail, Jan. 13.

The Winnebago tribe of Indiane has at length been

The Winnebago tribe of Indians has at length been entirely removed from the State of Wisconsin, through the instrumentality of the United States seemt. The United States troops in that region were unable to